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Attachment A SC-01434/64
On file DOC release instructions apply.

November 22, 1963

SERGEANT JACK E. DUNLAP, U. S. ARMY

The following resume pertains to the late Sergeant Jack E. Dunlap, U. S. Army, former employee of the National Security Agency, whose service as a Soviet espionage agent was established following his suicide on July 23, 1963 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Sergeant Dunlap was born in Louisiana in 1927. His parents were native-born citizens. Dunlap's formal education ended in the 9th grade. He was twice married. He worked as a merchant seaman for eight years prior to his induction into the Army on June 17, 1952. He served in the Korean War, was injured in combat and received several commendations (three Good Conduct Medals; Commendation Ribbon; and Bronze Star Meritorious Award).

On February 23, 1957 Sergeant Dunlap was ordered to duty with the Army Security Agency (ASA)--the Army's cryptologic agency engaged in communications intercept activity for the National Security Agency (NSA). From April 1957 to March 1958, Dunlap worked as a utility foreman at an Army Security Agency site in Sinop, Turkey. (During this tour of duty at Sinop, Dunlap employed as maintenance man and interpreter an indigenous employee named Alex Klopstock--a man subsequently identified as having been a Soviet intelligence agent in 1954 and reported as such by CIA to NSA in 1960.)

Dunlap's interim security clearance for his Army Security Agency assignment had been granted on the basis of a name check made against the files of the various security-type U. S. Government agencies. On February 4, 1958 the Army completed a background investigation of Dunlap and in the absence of unfavorable information he was granted a final Top Secret/Cryptographic clearance by Army Security Agency on February 20, 1958.

During Dunlap's assignment at Sinop, Turkey the Army Security Agency site was visited by the then National Security Agency Chief of Staff, General G. B. Coverdale, who observed Dunlap's efficient performance of duties and wrote him a letter of commendation. Soon afterward, in March 1958, Dunlap was reassigned from Sinop to National Security Agency headquarters, Fort Meade, Maryland, as a utilities foreman. Within a short time, Dunlap was assigned as a driver for General Coverdale and was issued a National Security Agency badge on the basis of security clearances given to Dunlap by Army Security Agency.

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Dunlap served as driver for General Coverdale and his successor until March of 1959. During this period Dunlap received on-the-job training as a "traffic analyst" at the National Security Agency headquarters in preparation for duties involving the analysis and handling of intelligence obtained by the National Security Agency from intercepted communications of foreign governments and military organizations. Thereafter, Dunlap was formally assigned by the Army Security Agency to the National Security Agency as a "traffic analyst" (with additional duties as a driver for the general officer serving as the National Security Agency Chief of Staff).

Early in 1960 Dunlap was assigned as a full-time analyst in a National Security Agency headquarters unit which processes intercepts of Soviet governmental and military communications. From February 1960 until May 1963, Sergeant Dunlap continued to be employed in this National Security Agency unit. He was rated as a "traffic analytic assistant of limited ability." He sorted, filed and logged raw intercepted material used in his unit. He also served as a courier between his unit and other units in the National Security Agency division where he was employed. He also visited the Central Files office to pick up for his division various sensitive documents dealing with U. S. and allied operations, military exercises, and other U.S. operations likely to stimulate Soviet signals intelligence efforts against the United States. These reference materials to which Dunlap had access included substantive U. S. intelligence information and data concerning U. S. intelligence operations. Sensitive collateral information to which he had access included reports prepared by the Department of State, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency and intelligence elements of the military services. Dunlap was issued a National Security Agency identification badge which gave him access to various National Security Agency areas in which sensitive information is processed and stored. He was authorized to draw a key for the area in which he worked, and access to his assigned office also permitted him access to operational areas contiguous to his own.

In October 1962 Dunlap received military orders for transfer to overseas duty, but he succeeded in getting excused on the grounds of back injuries received in a boating accident. In January 1963, Dunlap again received overseas orders, and in order to avoid this transfer he signed a waiver of intent to re-enlist in the Army and applied for conversion to civilian employment at the National Security Agency. In February 1963 he failed a civilian professional qualification test covering the work which he had been doing for several years as a military employee. Further processing of Dunlap as an applicant for conversion to a civilian job included National Security Agency polygraph interviews on March 27 and April 23, 1963, which produced admissions from Dunlap involving extensive

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immoral sexual relations with U. S. and foreign females and petty thefts of government property. The polygraph interviews also indicated that Dunlap was withholding information, exhibited nervous tension, and gave inconclusive responses to questions regarding susceptibility to blackmail. As a result of the polygraph interviews, Dunlap's application for civilian employment was rejected by the National Security Agency on May 21, 1963, and his parent military organization (Army Security Agency) was notified. Two days later the Army Security Agency removed Dunlap from the National Security Agency building and from access to National Security Agency classified information, and assigned him to duty as platoon sergeant in the Army Security Agency support element where he served (in a nonsensitive capacity) until his death two months later.

On June 16 Dunlap unsuccessfully attempted suicide by taking barbiturates and other pills. After two weeks in Walter Reed Hospital where he received medical and psychiatric examinations, Dunlap was released as fit for return to duty. He continued in his nonsensitive Army assignment until July 23, 1963 at which time he committed suicide.

When Dunlap's body was found there were discovered in his personal effects some notations which appeared to be a list of dates and locations of clandestine meetings. Interviews of Dunlap's widow disclosed that Dunlap had informed her that he had volunteered his services to the Soviets in mid-1960; that he had been equipped with a camera; that he had been paid between thirty and forty thousand dollars during his first year of espionage activity for the Soviets; and that Mrs. Dunlap had purchased, in all, over 200 rolls of film for him. On August 20, 1963 Dunlap's widow on her own initiative turned over to Army investigators a number of classified documents which she claimed to have found in the attic of her house after Dunlap's death. The widow also described other documents which she claimed to have destroyed, including notes and photographs relating to clandestine meeting places and instructions for Dunlap's contacts with his Soviet handlers. Subsequently, Mrs. Dunlap provided information to FBI agents resulting in the identification of one of Dunlap's Soviet principals as Mikhail N. Kostyuk, Soviet Air Force Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.

On September 10, 1963 Mrs. Dunlap turned over to the FBI a National Security Agency Top Secret Codeword document which she said she had found among her personal effects. The document was dated August 17, 1962 and was entitled "Use of Radioprinter Scrambler on Soviet Missile Test Ranges." The document outlined the National Security Agency's capability for analyzing this Soviet communications system as a means for establishing (a) that a Soviet missile test is under way

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(b) the approximate time that a Soviet missile launch may or did occur (c) whether the Soviet missile firing was a successful launch and (d) whether in-flight failure occurred.

On September 12, 1963 a search of the Dunlap residence uncovered camera equipment, 12 rolls of unused film, and an exposed film which when developed proved to be a copy of 17 pages of material from a Secret Army document.

Throughout the period of his three-year service as an espionage agent at the National Security Agency, Dunlap was known by fellow workers and off-duty associates as a free spender of money in considerable amounts. Dunlap avoided suspicions about his apparent affluence in excess of Army sergeant pay by telling his acquaintances that he had income from various sources, such as investments in filling stations and prize winnings from boat races.

Investigation has not produced information that Dunlap sold out to the Russians for ideological reasons. On the contrary it appears that Sergeant Dunlap, considered a model soldier throughout his Army career, volunteered his country's defense secrets to the USSR solely for mercenary motives.

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